

SAP

SANS, *prep.* [French.] Without. Out of use.
 Last scene of all,
 That ends this strange eventful history,
 Is second childishness and mere oblivion,
 Sam teeth, *sans* eyes, *sans* taste, *sans* every thing. *Shaksp.*
 For nature so preposterously to err,
 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense,
Sans witchcraft could not. *Shaksp. Othello.*
SAP, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sap*, Dutch.] The vital juice of
 plants; the juice that circulates in trees and herbs.
 Now sucking of the *sap* of herbs most sweets,
 Or of the dew, which yet on them does lie,
 Now in the same bathing his tender feet. *Spenser.*
 Though now this grained face of mine be hid
 In *sap* consuming Winter's drizzled snow,
 And all the conduits of my blood froze up,
 Yet hath my night of life some memory. *Shaksp. R. II.*
 Wound the bark of our fruit-trees,
 Left, being over-proud with *sap* and blood,
 With too much riches it confound itself. *Shaksp. R. II.*
 His presence had infused
 Into the plant scintillating *sap*. *Milton.*
 The *sap* which at the root is bred
 In trees, through all the boughs is spread. *Waller.*
 Vegetables consist of the same parts with animal sub-
 stances, spirit, water, salt, oil, earth; all which are con-
 tained in the *sap* they derive from the earth. *Arbutnot.*
 To **SAP**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *sappere*, Italian.] To under-
 mine; to subvert by digging; to mine.
 Their dwellings were *sapp'd* by floods,
 Their houses fell upon their household gods. *Dryden.*
 To **SAP**, *v. n.* To proceed by mine; to proceed invisibly.
 For the better security of the troops, both assaults are car-
 ried on by *sapping*. *Tatler.*
 In vain may heroes fight, and patriots rave,
 If secret gold *saps* on from knave to knave. *Pope.*
SAPPHIRE, *n. f.* [Saxo; *saphirus*, Latin: so that it is improperly
 written *saphyre*.] A precious stone of a blue colour.
 Sapphire is of a bright blue colour. *Woodward.*
 In enroll'd tufts, flow'rs purpled, blue and white,
 Like *sapphire*, pearl, in rich embroidery. *Shaksp. R. II.*
 He tinctures rubies with their rosy hue,
 And on the *sapphire* spreads a heavenly blue. *Blackmore.*
 That the *sapphire* should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when
 worn by one that is lecherous, and many other fabulous sto-
 ries of gems, are great arguments that their virtue is equiva-
 lent to their value. *Derham.*
SAPPHIRINE, *adj.* [Saxo; *saphirinus*, Latin.] Made of sapphire;
 resembling sapphire.
 She was too *saphirine* and clear for thee;
 Clay, flint, and jet now thy fit dwellings be. *Denne.*
 A few grains of shell silver, with a convenient proportion
 of powdered crystal glass, having been kept three hours in fu-
 sion, I found the coliquated mals, upon breaking the cru-
 cible, of a lovely *saphirine* blue. *Boyle.*
SAPID, *adj.* [Saxo; *sapidus*, Latin.] Tasty; palatable; making
 a powerful stimulation upon the palate.
 Thus camels, to make the water *sapid*, do raise the mud
 with their feet. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 The most oily parts are not separated by a slight decoction,
 'till they are disentangled from the salts; for if what remains
 of the subject, after the infusion and decoction be continued
 to be boiled down with the addition of fresh water, a fat,
sapid, odorous, viscous, inflammable, frothy water will con-
 stantly be found floating a-top of the boiling liquor. *Arbutnot.*
SAPIDITY, *n. f.* [from *sapid*.] Tastefulness; power of sti-
 mulating the palate.
 As for their taste, if their nutriment be air, neither can it
 be an instrument thereof; for the body of that element is in-
 gustible, and void of all *sapidity*. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 If *sapidness* belong not to the mercurial principle of ve-
 getables and animals, it will scarce be discriminated from their
 phlegm. *Boyle.*
SAPIENCE, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sapientia*, Latin.] Wisdom;
 sagacity; knowledge.
 By *sapience*, I mean what the ancients did by philosophy;
 the habit or disposition of mind which importeth the love of
 wisdom. *Grew.*
 Ne only they that dwell in lowly dust,
 The sons of darkness and of ignorance;
 But they whom thou, great Jove, by doom unjust,
 Didst fit to the top of honour cast advance:
 They now, put up with's deignful insolence,
 Despite the brood of blessed *sapience*. *Spenser.*
 King James, of immortal memory, among all the lovers
 and admirers of divine and human *sapience*, accomplished at
 Theobalds his own days on earth. *Wotton.*
 Because enterprises guided by ill counsels have equal suc-
 cess to those by the best judgment conducted, therefore had
 violence the same external figure with *sapience*. *Raleigh.*
 Immense, and all his father in him shone. *Milton.*

SAR

O sov'reign, virtuous, precious of all trees
 In Paradise! of operation blest
 To *sapience*. *Milton.*
 Many a wretch in Bedlam,
 Though perhaps among the rout
 He wildly flings his filth about,
 Still has gratitude and *sapience*. *Shaksp. Othello.*
 To spare the folks that give him ha'pence. *Swift.*
SAPIENT, *adj.* [Saxo; *sapiens*, Latin.] Wise; sage.
 There the *sapient* king held dalliance. *Milton.*
SAPLESS, *adj.* [Saxo; *sapless*, Dutch.]
 1. Wanting *sap*; wanting vital juice.
 Pitiless arms, like to a wither'd vine,
 That droops his *sapless* branches to the ground. *Shak. H. VI.*
 The tree of knowledge, blasted by disputes,
 Produces *sapless* leaves instead of fruits. *Denham.*
 This single stick was full of *sap*; but now in vain does art
 tie that withered bundle of twigs to its *sapless* trunk. *Swift.*
 2. Dry; old; husky.
 If by this bribe, well plac'd, he would enslave
 Some *sapless* usurer that wants an heir. *Dryden's Jew.*
SAPLING, *n. f.* [from *sap*.] A young tree; a young plant.
 Look how I am bewitch'd; behold, mine arm
 Is, like a blasted *sapling*, wither'd up. *Shaksp. R. III.*
 Nurie the *saplings* tall, and curl the grove
 With ringlets quaint. *Milton.*
 A *sapling* pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
 The readiest weapon that his fury found. *Dryden.*
 What planter will attempt to yoke
 A *sapling* with a falling oak?
 Slouch turn'd his head, saw his wife's vigorous hand
 Wielding her oaken *sapling* of command. *King's Lear.*
SAPONACEOUS, *adj.* [from *sapo*, Latin, soap.] Soapy; re-
 saponary. } sembling soap; having the qualities of soap.
 By digesting a solution of salt of tartar with oil of almonds,
 I could reduce them to a soft *saponaceous* substance. *Boyle.*
 Any mixture of an oily substance with salt, may be called a
 soap: bodies of this nature are called *saponaceous*. *Arbutnot.*
SAPOR, *n. f.* [Latin.] Taste; power of affecting or stimu-
 lating the palate.
 There is some *sapor* in all aliments, as being to be dis-
 tinguish'd and judged by the gust, which cannot be admitted in
 air. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 The shape of those little particles of matter which distin-
 guish the various *sapors*, odours, and colours of bodies. *Waller.*
SAPORIFIC, *adj.* [Saxo; *saporificus*, Fr. *sapor* and *ficio*, Latin.]
 Having the power to produce taste.
SAPPINESS, *n. f.* [from *sappy*.] The state or the quality of
 abounding in *sap*; succulence; juiciness.
SAPPY, *adj.* [from *sap*.]
 1. Abounding in *sap*; juicy; succulent.
 The *sappy* parts, and next resembling juice,
 Were turn'd to moisture for the body's use,
 Supplying humours, blood, and nourishment. *Dryden.*
 The *sappy* boughs
 Attire themselves with blooms, sweet rudiments
 Of future harvest. *Philips.*
 The green heat the ripe, and the ripe give fire to the green;
 to which the bigness of their leaves, and hardness of their
 stalks, which continue moist and *sappy* long, doth much con-
 tribute. *Mortimer.*
 2. Young; not firm; weak.
 This young prince was brought up among nurses, 'till he
 arrived to the age of six years: when he had passed this weak
 and *sappy* age, he was committed to Dr. Cox. *Hayward.*
SARABAND, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarabanda*, Spanish; *sarabande*, French.] A
 Spanish dance.
 The several modifications of this tune-playing quality in a
 fiddle, to play preludes, *sarabands*, jigs, and gavots, are as
 much real qualities in the instrument as the thought is in the
 mind of the composer. *Arbutnot, and Pope's Works.*
SARCASM, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarcasme*, Fr. *sarcasmus*, Latin.] A keen
 reproach; a taunt; a gibe.
Sarcasms of wit are transmitted in story. *Gow. of the Town.*
 Rejoice, O young man, says Solomon, in a severe *sarcasm*,
 in the days of thy youth, and walk in the ways of thy heart;
 but know that for these things God will bring thee into judg-
 ment. *Rogers's Sermon.*
 When an angry master says to his servant it is bravely done,
 it is one way of giving a severe reproach; for the words are
 spoken by way of *sarcasm*, or irony. *Waller.*
SARCASTICALLY, *adv.* [from *sarcasme*.] Tauntingly; se-
 verely.
 He asked a lady playing with a lap-dog, whether the wo-
 men of that country used to have any children or no; thereby
sarcasmically reproaching them for misplacing that affection upon
 brutes, which could only become a mother to her child. *South.*
SARCASTICAL, *adj.* [from *sarcasm*.] Keen; taunting; se-
 verely.
 What a fierce and *sarcasmical* reprehension would this have
 drawn from the friendship of the world, and yet what a gentle
 one did it receive from Christ? *South.*
SARCENT, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarcent*, Latin.] The prince of hell;
 the devil; any wicked spirit.
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

SAT

SARCENT, *n. f.* [Supposed by Skinner to be *sarcentum* *saracen-*
nium, Latin.] Fine thin woven silk.
 Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial skein
 of sleigh silk, thou green *sarcent* flap for a fore eye, thou tassel
 of a prodigal's purse? *Shaksp. Troilus and Crisida.*
 If they be covered, though but with linnen or *sarcent*, it
 intercepts the effluvia. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
 These are they that cannot bear the heat
 Of fig'd filks and under *sarcent*'s sweat. *Dryd. Juven.*
 She darts from *sarcent* ambush wily leers,
 Twitches thy sleeve, or with familiar airs
 Her fan will pat the cheek; these snares disdain. *Gay.*
 To **SARCLE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *sarculo*, Latin.] To
 weed corn. *Ansforth.*
SARCOCELE, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarcocele*, Fr.] A fleshy
 excrescence of the testicles, which sometimes grow so large as
 to stretch the scrotum much beyond its natural size. *Quincy.*
SARCOMA, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarcoma*, Fr.] A fleshy excrescence, or lump,
 growing in any part of the body, especially the nostrils. *Bailey.*
SARCOPHAGOUS, *adj.* [Saxo; *sarx* and *phago*.] Flesh-eating; feed-
 ing on flesh.
SARCOPHAGY, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarx* and *phago*.] The practice of eating
 flesh.
 There was no *sarcephagy* before the flood; and, without the
 eating of flesh, our fathers preserved themselves unto longer
 lives than their posterity. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*
SARCO-TICK, *n. f.* [from *sarx* and *tique*, Fr.] Medicines
 which fill up ulcers with new flesh; the same as incarnatives.
 By this means the humour was moderately repressed, and
 breathed forth; the ulcer also separated in the fontanel: after
 which the ulcer incarnated with common *sarcenticks*, and the ul-
 cerations about it were cured by ointment of tuty, and such
 like euphoticks. *Wise's Man of Inflamations.*
SARCUATION, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarcus*, Latin.] The act of weeding;
 pulling up weeds. *Diët.*
SARDELE, *n. f.* A fort of precious stone.
SARDINE, *n. f.* A fort of precious stone.
SARDIUS, *n. f.* A fort of precious stone.
 He that fat was to look upon, like a *sardine* and a *sardine*
 stone. *Rev. iv. 3.*
 Thou shalt set in it four rows of stones: the first row shall
 be a *sardius*. *Ex. xxviii. 17.*
SARDONYX, *n. f.* A precious stone.
 The onyx is an accidental variety of the agat kind: 'tis of
 a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and
 sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white there
 happens to lie also a plate of a reddish colour, the jewellers call
 the stone a *sardonyx*. *Woodward.*
SARK, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sark*, Latin.] A shirt.
 1. A shirt or shift. *Bailey.*
 2. In Scotland it denotes a shirt.
 Planting beaus gang with their breasts open, and their
sarks over their waistcoats. *Arbutnot. Hist. of John Bull.*
SARN, *n. f.* A British word for pavement, or stepping stones,
 still used in the same sense in Berkshire and Hampshire.
SARPIER, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sarpier*, French.] A piece of canvas for
 wrapping up wares; a packing cloth. *Bailey.*
SARRASINE, *n. f.* [In botany.] A kind of birthwort. *Bailey.*
SARSA, *n. f.* Both a tree and a plant. *Ansforth.*
SARSAPARELLA, *n. f.* A fort of fine lawn sieve. *Bailey.*
 To **SARSE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *sarse*, French.] To sift through a sieve or
 searse. *Bailey.*
SART, *n. f.* [In agriculture.] A piece of woodland turned into
 arable. *Bailey.*
SASH, *n. f.* [Of this word the etymologists give no account: I
 suppose it comes from *sache*, of *savoir*, to know, a *sash* worn
 being a mark of distinction; and a *sash* window being made
 particularly for the sake of seeing and being seen.]
 1. A belt worn by way of distinction; a silken band worn by
 officers in the army.
 2. A window so formed as to be let up and down by pulleys.
 She ventures now to lift the *sash*;
 The window is her proper sphere. *Swift.*
 As for the poem he wrote on your *sash*,
 My sister transcrib'd it last night.
 She broke a pane in the *sash* window that looked into the
 yard. *Swift.*
SASHOON, *n. f.* A kind of leather stuffing put into a boot for
 the wearer's ease. *Ansforth.*
SASSAFRAS, *n. f.* A tree: one of the species of the cornelian
 cherry. The wood is medicinal. *Waller.*
SAT, *n. f.* [Saxo; *Satanas*, Latin.] The prince of hell;
 the devil; any wicked spirit.
 I beheld *Satan* as lightning fall from heaven. *Lu. x. 18.*

SAT

They are much increased by the false suggestions of *Satan*.
Sander's Judgment in one View.
 The despicable act
 Of *Satan* done in Paradise. *Milton.*
SATANICAL, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.
SATANICK, *adj.* [from *Satan*.] Devilish; infernal.
 The faint *satanick* host
 Defensive scarce. *Milton.*
SATCHEL, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sacculus*, Latin.] A little
 bag; commonly a bag used by schoolboys to carry their books.
 The whining schoolboy with his *satchel*,
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school. *Shak. As you like it.*
 Schoolboys lag with *satchels* in their hands. *Swift.*
 To **SATE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *satis*, Latin.] To satiate; to glut; to pall;
 to feed beyond natural desires.
 Sated at length, ere long I might perceive
 Strange alteration in me. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
 How will their bodies strip
 Enrich the victors, while the vultures *sate*
 Their maws with full repast. *Phillips.*
 Thy useless strength, mistaken king, employ,
 Sated with rage, and ignorant of joy. *Prior.*
SATELLITE, *n. f.* [Saxo; *satelles*, Lat. *satellite*, Fr.] This word is com-
 monly pronounced in prose with the *e* mute in the plural, as in
 the singular, and is therefore only of three syllables; but *Pope* has
 in the plural continued the Latin form, and assigned it four;
 I think, improperly.] A small planet revolving round a larger.
 Four moons move about Jupiter, and five about Saturn,
 called their *satellites*. *Lecke.*
 The smallest planets are situated nearest the sun and each
 other; whereas Jupiter and Saturn, that are vastly greater, and
 have many *satellites* about them, are wisely removed to the ex-
 treme regions of the system. *Bentley.*
 Ask of yonder argent fields above,
 Why Jove's *satellites* are less than Jove? *Pope.*
SATELLITIOUS, *adj.* [from *satelles*, Lat.] Consisting of satellites.
 Their solidity and opacity, and their *satellitious* attendance,
 their revolutions about the sun, and their rotations about their
 axis, are exactly the same. *Cheyne's Phil. Princ.*
 To **SATIATE**, *v. a.* [Saxo; *satis*, Latin.]
 1. To satisfy; to fill.
 Those smells are the most grateful where the degree of heat
 is small, or the strength of the smell allayed; for these rather
 woo the sense than *saturate* it. *Bacon.*
 Buying of land is the result of a full and *satiated* gain; and
 men in trade seldom think of laying out their money upon
 land, till their profit has brought them in more than their
 trade can well employ. *Locke.*
 The loosen'd winds
 Hurl'd high above the clouds; 'till all their force
 Consum'd, her rav'nous jaws th' earth *satiates* clos'd. *Philips.*
 2. To glut; to pall; to fill beyond natural desire.
 They *saturate* and soon fill,
 Though pleasant. *Milton.*
 Whatever novelty presents, children are presently eager to
 have a taste, and are as soon *satiated* with it. *Locke.*
 He may be *satiated*, but not satisfy'd. *Norris.*
 3. To gratify desire.
 I may yet survive the malice of my enemies, although they
 should be *satiated* with my blood. *King Charles.*
 4. To saturate; to impregnate with as much as can be con-
 tained or imbibed.
 Why does not salt of tartar draw more water out of the
 air, than in a certain proportion to its quantity, but for want
 of an attractive force after it is *satiated* with water? *Newton.*
SATIATE, *adj.* [from the verb.] Glutted; full to satiety.
 When it has *satiated*, it seems a participle; when *satiating*, an adjective.
 Our generals, retir'd to their estates,
 In life's cool evening, *satiated* of applause,
 Nor think of bleeding ev'n in Brunswick's cause. *Pope.*
 Now may's and thrives all hush'd and *satiated* lay,
 Yet eat, in dreams, the custard of the day. *Pope's Dunci.*
SATIVITY, *n. f.* [Saxo; *sativus*, Latin; *sativus*, Fr.] Fulness beyond
 desire or pleasure; more than enough; wearisomeness of plen-
 ty; state of being palled or glutted.
 He leaves a shallow plash to plunge him in the deep,
 And with *sativity* seeks to quench his thirst. *Shaksp. R. II.*
 Nothing more jealous than a favourite, especially towards
 the waiting time and suspect of *sativity*. *Wotton.*
 In all pleasures there is *sativity*; and after they be used, their
 verdure departeth. *Hakewill.*
 They *saturate* and soon fill,
 Though pleasant; but thy words, with grace divine
 Imbu'd, bring to their sweetness no *sativity*. *Milton.*
 No action, the usefulness of which has made it the matter
 of duty, but a man may bear the continual pursuit of, without
 loathing or *sativity*. *South.*
 The joy unequal'd, if its end it gain,
 Without *sativity*, though e'er so blest,
 And but more relish'd as the more distress'd. *Pope.*
SATIN, *n. f.* [Saxo; *satins*, French; *drapo de satin*, Italian; *satins*,
 Dutch.] A soft close and shining silk.
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 Such